United Nations S/2012/565

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 19 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write in regard to another horrific terrorist attack perpetrated by the Iranian Al Quds forces and Hezbollah, as part of a gruesome campaign targeting Israelis and Jews around the world.

Yesterday, a suicide bomber detonated an explosive device on a bus carrying Israeli tourists at Burgas airport in Bulgaria. The passengers included many women, children, and the elderly. Six people — five Israelis and one Bulgarian — were murdered in this horrific terror attack. Thirty-five others were injured, including foreign nationals. Three remain in critical condition.

This attack comes 18 years to the day after the deadly bombing of the AMIA Jewish Community Centre in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which claimed the lives of 85 people. This act of terrorism was also perpetrated by Iran and Hezbollah.

A clear line of terror runs from Argentina to Bulgaria, which begins and ends in Iran.

During the past 14 months, the Iranian Al Quds forces and Hezbollah have attempted to carry out no less than nine terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. These attacks were orchestrated under the command of the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security.

I would like to draw your attention to some details regarding this wave of attacks.

- In May 2011, the Turkish police uncovered a plot to assassinate the Israeli Consul General in Istanbul. They arrested four Lebanese citizens, who confessed to being members of Hezbollah who had been dispatched to perpetrate this attack.
- On 12 January 2012, Thai police arrested a Hezbollah operative of Lebanese origin holding a Swedish passport. He confessed to the authorities that he was sent by Hezbollah to attack Israeli targets, leading them to a cache of explosives for this purpose.
- In January 2012, local police in Azerbaijan foiled a plot to attack the Israeli Ambassador in Baku and a local Jewish centre. Several Iranian citizens were arrested who admitted that the Iranian Revolutionary Guards had dispatched them to carry out an attack against the Israeli Embassy in Baku. The following

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month, Azeri police forces arrested more than 22 others suspected of building a terror network in the country.

- On 13 February 2012, in New Delhi, India, a terrorist attached an explosive device to the vehicle of Israeli diplomat Tali Yehoshua-Koren, who was on her way to pick up her children from school. Ms. Yehoshua-Koren was injured in this attack as well as an Indian citizen. The suspect arrested by Indian police was an Iranian citizen, who admitted to belonging to the Al Quds force. An international arrest warrant was issued by INTERPOL for additional suspects in this attack.
- On the same day — 13 February 2012 — a similar explosive device with identical explosive material was attached to the car of the Israeli Ambassador in Tbilisi, Georgia. Fortunately, the device did not explode.
- On 14 February 2012, two Iranian men belonging to the Al Quds force were arrested in Bangkok with explosives. They led local police to another cache of explosives, which they admitted were intended to attack Israeli targets. An additional suspect was consequently arrested in Malaysia.
- In June 2012, the Kenyan police arrested two Iranian nationals who confessed to belonging to the Al Quds force. They led the police to their explosives, admitting that they planned to attack Israeli and other Western targets.
- Only several days ago — on 6 July 2012 — police in Cyprus arrested a Lebanese national who admitted that he was sent by Hezbollah to attack Israeli tourist destinations in the country.

I would like to highlight that the explosives specified in the attacks and attempted attacks in New Delhi, Tbilisi, Bangkok and Istanbul were of the same type.

Iran — a State Member of the United Nations — continues to stand out as the world's premiere sponsor of terror. Yesterday's attack in Bulgaria is yet another chilling reminder that Iran and its proxy Hezbollah are determined to carry out a global terrorist campaign, placing the lives of innocent people at risk and threatening international peace and security.

The world should speak with one voice against this barbaric attack in Bulgaria, targeting families, parents and children on their summer vacation — and bring an immediate halt to Iran's campaign of terror.

The people and Government of Israel are strong. We will continue to act forcefully against the terrorists who threaten our citizens all over the world.

Israel expresses its deep gratitude to the Bulgarian authorities for managing the medical assistance to the victims of this attack — which saved lives — and for their cooperation and assistance in the ongoing investigation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haim **Waxman**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2012/566

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 19 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I write to draw your attention to an alarming development in our region.

Today, 19 July 2012, in the midst of fighting between Syrian security forces and other armed elements near the Syrian village of Jebata al-Khashab, Syrian soldiers crossed into the area of separation established under the 1974 Separation of Forces Agreement between Israel and Syria. Their action represents a blatant violation of this agreement, with potentially far-reaching implications for the security and the stability of the region.

Israel views the violation of the Separation of Forces Agreement by the Syrian military forces with the utmost concern. The international community and the Security Council should address this alarming development with great seriousness.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haim **Waxman**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-43177 (E) 250712

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United Nations S/2012/567

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 20 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al Hamad Al Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, addressed to you (see annex).

I would highly appreciate if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdulaziz **Aljarallah**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

12-43384 (E) 240712 250712

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Annex to the letter dated 20 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

I should like to draw your attention to the latest developments in the matter of Iraq's outstanding obligations pursuant to the Security Council resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter relevant to the item on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. The most significant of those obligations, which are set out in the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1859 (2008) (S/2009/385), dated 27 July 2009, concern maintenance of the border markers, compensation owed to Iraqi farmers, residual compensations owed by Iraq to Kuwait and the question of Kuwait prisoners, missing persons and property.

In that connection, I should like to make reference to the thirty-third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2012/443), dated 14 June 2012, concerning the question of the prisoners and Kuwaiti property, as well as Security Council press statement SC/10680, dated 20 June 2012, in which the Council called on both the Kuwaiti and Iraqi sides to explore other arrangements to ensure continued cooperation in the search for missing persons, property and the Kuwaiti archives.

Despite the significance and the sensitive nature of the question of the missing persons, a humanitarian issue that the Council has been following for many years, and despite the great efforts that have been made since 2004 by the Tripartite Commission and the Technical Subcommittee, which operates under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the remains of only 236 Kuwaiti prisoners out of 605 missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals have thus far been identified.

While we appreciate the cooperation demonstrated by the Government of Iraq and its efforts to resolve this question, we believe that it would be possible to make significant progress if efforts were redoubled and agreed-upon plans were implemented in the framework of the Technical Subcommittee.

With regard to progress made in the matter of Kuwaiti property and the national archive, Iraq has returned some Kuwaiti property belonging to certain Kuwaiti Government authorities and, in December 2011, established a ministerial committee to follow up on this matter. However, this committee has not presented any reports on its work. The fate of the Kuwaiti national archive, which includes important documents pertaining to the Amiri Diwan, the Diwan of the Crown Prince and the Diwan of the Prime Minister, remains unknown.

Kuwait appreciates the great efforts made by the High-level Coordinator, Ambassador Gennady Tarasov, to fulfil his mandate under paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) and wishes him all success in the responsibilities that he will take on.

Kuwait therefore hopes that the Security Council will appoint another High-level Coordinator or a Special Representative of the Secretary-General to replace Ambassador Tarasov, in order to continue following up implementation of the obligations set out in Security Council resolutions 686 (1991), 687 (1991) and 1284 (1999). It would be appropriate if such a High-level Coordinator or Special

Representative were to follow up on all of Iraq's outstanding international obligations.

In conclusion, we would like to express our satisfaction at the noticeable progress that has been made in bilateral relations between Kuwait and Iraq at various levels, as evidenced by the exchange of visits at the highest levels and the significant agreements reached by the two States at the most recent meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee in April 2012.

We would also like to commend the sincere efforts and desire of Iraq to fulfil its international obligations towards Kuwait. We would furthermore like to reiterate that our country stands ready to provide Iraq with the support it needs, with a view to hastening the fulfilment of the outstanding obligations pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions.

(*Signed*) Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al Hamad **Al Sabah**
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister for Foreign Affairs
State Minister for Council of Ministers Affairs

United Nations S/2012/568

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 25 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to my previous letters regarding the continued harbouring of and assistance to the so-called Justice and Equality Movement by the Government of South Sudan, in particular my letter dated 29 December 2011 (S/2011/810), through which I furnished the Security Council with detailed information regarding the presence, number, whereabouts and number of military vehicles of that rebel movement inside the territories of South Sudan when it crossed the international border between the two States on the morning of 23 December 2011.

We regret to inform the Council that while the Government of the Sudan is negotiating in good faith in Addis Ababa to reach a final and peaceful settlement to all pending issues between the two States, the Government of the South is still rendering its assistance and support to the so-called Justice and Equality Movement in stark violation of Security Council resolution 2046 (2012). In this connection the Government of the South facilitated, on the morning of Friday the 22nd, the infiltration of a convoy of 105 military vehicles loaded with armed elements of the Justice and Equality Movement that aimed to target and attack the oilfield of Balila and the civilian population in South Kordofan and East Darfur States. As a result, our air forces, fulfilling their duty-bound obligations, engaged with the invading rebel forces supported by the Government of the South, which eventually returned to the South of Sudan.

While conveying the regrettable attitude from the Government of South Sudan, we call on the Council to obligate the Government of South Sudan to heed the provisions of resolution 2046 (2012). Furthermore, the Government of the Sudan will reserve its right in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the stipulations of international law to defend its national territories using all possible legal defence systems, including the air force, inside the Sudanese territories.

We would like to reiterate our commitment to the comprehensive strategic approach which has been developed by the two parties to address the outstanding issues.

You are kindly requested to circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali **Osman**
Permanent Representative

12-44021 (E) 260712

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United Nations S/2012/569

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 23 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Republic of South Sudan has the honour to provide you with an update on the status of the negotiations between Sudan and South Sudan mandated by the 24 April African Union Peace and Security Council Roadmap and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012).

Following a successful meeting on 14 July between H.E. President Salva Kiir Mayardit and H.E. President Omer Hassan al-Bashir in the margins of the recent African Union summit, convened at the suggestion of my Government, a newfound spirit of cooperation between the two States emerged. At this meeting, the Presidents jointly endorsed a strategic approach to the negotiations. Both sides' negotiating teams were instructed to discuss comprehensive proposals covering all outstanding issues between the parties, and to reach a final agreement by 2 August. The negotiation teams engaged throughout the week of 16 July in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia, in constructive direct talks without the presence of international mediators. My Government's lead negotiation panel then travelled to Addis Ababa on 22 July, in line with a previously agreed schedule.

On 22 July, South Sudan's lead negotiation panel shared with its counterpart and with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel a proposed peace agreement containing concrete proposals to resolve comprehensively all of the outstanding issues between the two States prior to the 2 August 2012 deadline mandated by Security Council resolution 2046 (2012). The proposed Agreement on Friendly Relations and Cooperation* is fully consistent with the African Union Peace and Security Council Roadmap of 24 April, and also fully takes into account all previous agreements between the parties. Its purpose is the establishment of two viable States living side by side in peace, security and prosperity. This Agreement, if accepted by the Republic of Sudan, would ensure a permanent peace between the two States and also see a full resumption of bilateral trade, including oil production and export. In the interests of peace, South Sudan has made considerable concessions, including increased levels of financial transfers to Sudan in the period 2012-2014. South Sudan believes that this proposed Agreement is fair and balanced, and takes into account the interests of both States.

* The agreement referred to is on file with the Secretariat and is available for consultation.

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Despite these recent positive developments, I have the utmost regret to inform you that the Republic of Sudan conducted aerial bombardments inside South Sudanese territory in the locality of Rumaker in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State, on the morning of 20 July. These bombardments represent a clear violation of the stipulations of the 24 April African Union Peace and Security Council Roadmap, Security Council resolution 2046 (2012) and cessation of hostilities agreements signed by the two States. My Government invites the United Nations Mission in South Sudan to investigate and verify these attacks on our national territory.

In the light of this highly regrettable incident, South Sudan decided on 21 July to end direct bilateral talks with Sudan. My Government has requested that from now until the 2 August deadline stipulated by Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), negotiations on this Agreement be scheduled and facilitated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. South Sudan intends to remain fully engaged in the Panel-facilitated negotiation process. My Government urges the Republic of Sudan to redouble its commitment to the strategic approach recently agreed by the parties, and to engage with this proposed Agreement in the spirit of cooperation that had prevailed in recent weeks.

My Government will also continue with preparations for a second summit between Presidents Al-Bashir and Kiir prior to 2 August, a meeting to which both Presidents agreed during their 14 July discussions. My Government remains committed to holding this meeting, the purpose of which is to make final decisions with regard to a comprehensive agreement on the basis of the proposed Agreement on Friendly Relations and Cooperation. We believe that with the requisite political will on both sides, it is possible to finalize such an agreement prior to 2 August.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated to the members of the Security Council as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Francis **Nazario**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the letter dated 23 July 2012 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Summary of the proposed "Agreement on Friendly Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan

The Agreement on Friendly Relations and Cooperation as proposed by the Republic of South Sudan aims at achieving permanent peace, security and prosperity for both nations. The Agreement, if accepted by the Republic of Sudan, would not only rejuvenate South Sudan and Sudan's economies, but also forever end hostilities, resume bilateral trade and oil export and open a new page of friendly relations. In the interest of peace, South Sudan is offering generous financial transfers to Sudan. This is a fair and balanced agreement where each nation will benefit.

Prevent a return to war and secure peaceful settlements of our differences

1. South Sudan has declared and honoured a cessation of hostilities and has unconditionally accepted the map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to establish, without further delay, the demilitarized buffer zone, and immediately activate all security mechanisms.

2. South Sudan has proposed a time-bound final and binding international arbitration process to peacefully resolve the final status of the remaining outstanding contested areas along the border. For the security of the people living along the border, prompt final settlement is a priority and the Parties must cease the prolonged conflict and political negotiations.

3. South Sudan has proposed an African Union/United Nations referendum in Abyei before the end of the year where the Ngok Dinka along with any individual who has lived in Abyei for three (3) continuous years immediately prior to 9 January 2005 are eligible to vote.

4. South Sudan has proposed protection of the nationals of one State resident in the other and affirms rights of nomads and migratory populations to their traditional seasonal access to water and pasture.

5. South Sudan is offering support to negotiations between the Government of Sudan and Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North related to the Two Areas, humanitarian assistance, ceasefire and a comprehensive political settlement.

To ensure mutual economic viability

6. South Sudan is offering to immediately resume the export of its oil through Sudan's pipelines in exchange for fair, reasonable transportation fees. South Sudan also offers to forgive Sudan for over $500 million in lost revenues resulting from Sudan's prior confiscations and diversions of its oil.

7. South Sudan has increased its offer on per barrel transportation fees to $9.10 (GNPOC pipeline) and $7.26 (Petrodar pipeline): now offering a 7 per cent increase in processing fees so that Sudan could earn profits on its processing facilities not earned from other shippers.

8. South Sudan offers a Total Wealth Transfer of $8.213 billion to Sudan in the form of a Direct Financial Contribution, a Transit Fee, a Central Processing Fee Profit Component, and debt forgiveness. (This represents over 75 per cent of the $10.4 billion financial gap Sudan calculated after secession.)

9. South Sudan is now offering a total Net Cash Transfer to Sudan of $3.245 billion. This represents more than one third of the average of Sudan's calculated financial gap ($10.4 billion) and the International Monetary Fund's calculated fiscal gap ($7.768 billion).

10. South Sudan has increased its offer of debt forgiveness to Sudan from $2.8 billion to $4.968 billion.

11. South Sudan also has offered to jointly approach the international community to seek contributions to Sudan's gap, forgiveness of Sudan's external debt and removal of economic sanctions.

United Nations S/2012/570

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 July 2012

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on Iraq, in particular 1500 (2003), 1546 (2004), 1557 (2004), 1619 (2005), 1700 (2006), 1770 (2007), 1830 (2008), 1883 (2009), 1936 (2010), and 2001 (2011),

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Emphasizing the importance of the stability and security of Iraq for the people of Iraq, the region, and the international community,

Encouraging the Government of Iraq to continue strengthening democracy and the rule of law, improving security and public order and combating terrorism and sectarian violence across the country, and *reiterating* its support to the people and the Government of Iraq in their efforts to build a secure, stable, federal, united and democratic nation, based on the rule of law and respect for human rights,

Welcoming improvements in the security situation in Iraq achieved through concerted political and security efforts and *stressing* that challenges to security in Iraq still exist and that improvements need to be sustained through meaningful political dialogue and national unity,

Underscoring the need for all communities in Iraq to participate in the political process and an inclusive political dialogue, to refrain from making statements and actions which could aggravate tensions, to reach a comprehensive solution on the distribution of resources, and to ensure stability and develop a just and fair solution for the nation's disputed internal boundaries and work towards national unity,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), in advising, supporting and assisting the Iraqi people, including civil society, and Government to strengthen democratic institutions, advance inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation according to the Constitution, facilitate regional dialogue, develop processes acceptable to the Government of Iraq to resolve disputed internal boundaries, aid youth and vulnerable groups including refugees and internally displaced persons, promote the protection of human rights, gender equality, youth, and vulnerable groups, and promote judicial and legal reform, and *emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations, in particular UNAMI, prioritizing advice, support, and assistance to the Iraqi people, including civil society, and Government to achieve these goals,

Urging the Government of Iraq to continue to promote and protect human rights and also to consider additional steps to support the Independent High Commission for Human Rights in carrying out its mandate,

Recognizing the efforts of the Government of Iraq in the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and *reaffirming* its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) on women, peace, and security and *reiterating* the need for the full, equal, and effective participation of women; *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of society and *stressing* the need for their full political participation, including in the development of national strategies in order to take into account their perspectives,

Expressing the importance of addressing humanitarian issues confronting the Iraqi people and *stressing* the need to continue to form a coordinated response and to provide adequate resources to address these issues,

Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, *reaffirming* that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and to develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons or local integration of internally displaced persons, *welcoming* commitments and encouraging continued efforts of the Government of Iraq for the relief of internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and *noting* the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing continued advice and support to the Government of Iraq, in coordination with UNAMI on these issues,

Urging all those concerned, as set forth in international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the Hague Regulations, to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security, and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets,

Welcoming the important progress Iraq has made towards regaining the international standing it held prior to the adoption of resolution 661 (1990), *calling* on the Government of Iraq to continue ongoing cooperation with the Government of Kuwait to address outstanding issues and to meet its outstanding obligations under the relevant Chapter VII Security Council resolutions pertaining to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and *underscoring* the importance of finalizing the ratification of the Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement,

Recognizing the recent positive developments in Iraqi-Kuwait bilateral relations, particularly in light of Prime Minister Nuri al-Mailiki's visit to Kuwait and Emir Shaikh Sabah Al Ahmad's visit to Baghdad for the League of Arab States summit, as well as the positive outcome of the second session of the Joint Kuwait-Iraq Ministerial Committee, *calling* on both States to continue to act in a spirit that builds further confidence and cooperation, which should contribute to the strengthening of their good-neighbourly relations and enhancing regional stability,

Expressing deep gratitude to all the United Nations staff in Iraq for their courageous and tireless efforts, and commending the leadership of the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Iraq, Martin Kobler,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for a period of twelve months;

2. *Decides further* that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2012/520, annex), shall continue to pursue their mandate as stipulated in resolution 2001 (2011);

3. *Recognizes* that security of United Nations personnel is essential for UNAMI to carry out its work for the benefit of the people of Iraq and calls upon the Government of Iraq to continue to provide security and logistical support to the United Nations presence in Iraq;

4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Member States in providing UNAMI with the financial, logistical, and security resources and support that it needs to fulfil its mission and calls upon Member States to continue to provide UNAMI with sufficient resources and support;

5. *Expresses* its intention to review the mandate of UNAMI in twelve months or sooner, if requested by the Government of Iraq;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on the progress made towards the fulfilment of all UNAMI's responsibilities;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2012/571

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 August 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, and following my letters dated 16-20 and 23-25 April, 7, 11, 14-16, 18, 21, 24, 29 and 31 May, 1, 4, 6, 7, 11, 19, 20, 25, 27 and 28 June, 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 16 and 17 July, I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed list of violations of cessation of violence that were committed by armed groups in Syria on 16 July 2012 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-45042 (E) 100812 100812

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Annex to the identical letters dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Monday, 16 July 2012

Rif Dimashq governorate

1. At 0300 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Harasta.

2. At 0300 hours in the Qadsiya district, an armed terrorist group opened fire near the Qadsiya arch and Khayyatin.

3. At 0500 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint in Darayya district.

4. At 0900 hours, armed terrorist groups held up vehicles on roads in Darayya, Theabiyah, Hujayrah, Sayyidah Zaynab, Babila and Maydan and opened fire on the district administration building in Darayya.

5. At 0930 hours, an armed terrorist group planted three explosive devices near the Yabrud turn-off; the devices were defused by military engineers.

6. At 1115 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement forces vehicle carrying rations in the area between the Kabas bridge and the 'Ayn Tarma turn-off, wounding one of the law enforcement personnel and damaging the vehicle.

7. At 1200 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel near the Kabas bridge, killing Private Ammar Ali and conscript Abdulaziz al-Abdullah and wounding two other personnel.

8. At 1345 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement forces vehicle carrying rations in the town of Hawsh 'Arab, wounding one of the personnel.

9. At 1415 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device in an internal transport bus on the southern ring road, wounding four persons.

10. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group held up and seized vehicle registration No. 109519 on the Dayr 'Atiyah-Hasya' road, abducting the two law enforcement personnel in the vehicle.

11. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the military garage by the Pullman station on the Zahirah highway.

12. At 1830 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Tadamun, killing conscript Muhammad Hussein.

13. In the town of Tall, an armed terrorist group in a black Peugeot seized a pick up, registration No. 531327/Rif Dimashq, belonging to Manin municipality.

14. An armed terrorist group opened fire in the town of Hajar al-Aswad and two vehicles with armed men inside were seen cruising the district.

15. An armed terrorist group mounted an attack on a law enforcement forces checkpoint in Daf al-Shawk, meeting resistance from checkpoint personnel. The law enforcement forces sustained no casualties.

16. Armed terrorists blocked the Sayyidah Zaynab-Theabiyah road by the Khomeini hospital with containers, rocks and tires.

17. An armed terrorist group held up and checked vehicles and passers-by on the Ghadir road in order to terrorize people.

18. An armed terrorist group stole two vehicles from the Yalda municipality, the first being a double cab Dacia, registration No. 390106/Damascus/Government and the second being a Toyota pick up, registration No. 530541/ Damascus. Five barrels of oil were stolen from the municipality garage.

19. In the town of Kiswah, an armed terrorist group abducted Lieutenant Colonel Nidal Shawdab ibn Ibrahim and stole his car, a Dawoo Racer, registration No. 156620/Damascus.

20. In the town of Darayya, the body of a man in his 20s was found near the Abu Sulayman al-Dayrani mosque.

21. In Duma, an armed terrorist group broke into the Honda Company on the highway and stole three vehicles.

22. In Duma, the body of George al-Tawil was found; he had been killed in his home by armed terrorists.

23. In the city of Yabrud, policeman Muhammad Wahbi failed to turn up for work. Subsequently, his father reported that he had received a message on his mobile telephone saying that his son had been shot three times and his fate was unknown.

24. In the city of Tall, an armed terrorist group seized a Government Sham, registration No. 665799/Damascus, and the driver, Nasser Abdulbari Qarqur.

25. An armed terrorist group seized a Government Sham, registration No. 662679/Damascus, from the driver, Talal al-Zalam.

26. An armed terrorist group seized a Government Volkswagen, registration No. 978382/Damascus, belonging to the head of the Tall city council, Jihad Salaas.

27. An armed terrorist group seized a Mazda minibus, registration No. 885206, belonging to the political science college in Tall.

28. The body of Firas Haydar Khokho was found in the Qadsiya district and taken to the Muwasat hospital in Damascus.

29. An unidentified body was found in Tal'at al-Birah.

30. In the city of Qatana, an armed terrorist group opened fire on military police from the Halah gardens.

31. An armed terrorist group seized a Picanto belonging to the Coca Cola Company in 'Ayn Tarma from the driver, André al-Jabour.

32. An armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forces in Sidi Miqdad and set tires alight at the Babila roundabout.

33. In the town of Malihah, two decomposing bodies were found at the Shab'a roundabout.

34. In the city of Nabk, military engineers defused three 10-kilogram explosive devices placed beside the branch road after the Qalamun driving school. The armed terrorists fled when they saw the patrols, leaving a Kia Cerato, registration No. 946200/Damascus, which had been confiscated. The armed terrorists seized a Hyundai Accent, registration No. 305083/Tartus, belonging to Muhammad Jadallah al-Salloum, on the highway.

35. A Hyundai, registration No. 472400/Damascus, stolen from its owner, Rashad Hadi ibn Aziz, was found on the Fours Seasons Road in the city of Darayya. Inside were two rifles, nine magazines loaded with 30 rounds, a defensive bomb, an offensive bomb and a black pouch with two remote detonation bombs of Israeli manufacture, which were handed over to the military engineers to be defused.

Damascus governorate

36. At 2100 hours on 15 July 2012, several terrorists carrying iron chains and knives mounted an attack on the Mahayni hospital in an attempt to get in.

37. At 2200 hours on 15 July 2012, Abdulkarim Mirei ibn Ahmad was brought to Damascus hospital, where he died from shrapnel wounds sustained when a missile launched by armed terrorists landed on the roof of his house in Dahadil. His granddaughter, Judy Mirei, was wounded in the face by shrapnel.

38. At 2200 hours on 15 July 2012, Asma al-Zakh bint Adnan was brought to the Damascus national hospital, fatally wounded after being shot in the head by an armed terrorist beside the railway station in Qadam, while a passenger in a public vehicle.

39. At 2300 hours on 15 July 2012, the guard at the Fayha' gardens in the Sharqi al-Tijarah neighbourhood came across a bag containing an explosive device weighing approximately 15 kilograms, primed to explode; the device was defused by military engineers.

40. At 0300 hours, Nidal Nasser ibn Ahmad was brought to 'Abbasiyin hospital after sustaining a number of gunshot wounds and stab wounds in the back from several armed terrorists carrying military pistols and knives as he returned to his home beside the Amal organization for the handicapped in the neighbourhood of Tabalah west.

41. At 0330 hours, an armed terrorist group stationed at the Fuqaha' al-Salihin school near the Majid mosque in the Maydan neighbourhood, together with snipers on the roofs of buildings in the said district, attacked the outer city police station from the west and east, using machine guns, rifles and sniper rifles. Two police vehicles were damaged. At 0900, the terrorists returned and launched another attack on the building, meeting resistance from police personnel, who sustained no casualties.

42. At 0715 hours, Ramadhan Zuyud ibn Bulad was brought, fatally wounded, to the Ibn al-Nafis hospital after being shot several times in an attack by armed

terrorists as he was leaving for work in his car in the Nazlah Judi area of the Rukn al-Din neighbourhood.

43. At 1100 hours, an explosive device went off in a bus carrying law enforcement personnel in the Tadamun neighbourhood, at the Daf al-Shawk junction on the southern ring road. Four personnel were wounded and the bus was damaged.

Dar'a governorate

44. At 2115 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted Ibrahim Jaafar on the Samad road as he was returning from the Suwayda' governorate.

45. At 2200 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened sporadic, random fire in Dar'a, killing Muhammad al-Suwaydan and Mustafa al-Mahzam and wounding one other person.

46. At 2215 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group planted an explosive device under the Khirbat Ghazalah bridge on the Damascus-Dar'a highway and five explosive devices in a school in the town of Khirbat Ghazalah. The devices were defused by military engineers.

47. At 0030 hours, an armed terrorist group broke into, looted and burned down the home of Major General Fallah al-Khalaf in Izra'.

48. At 0730 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Chief Warrant Officer Ahmad al-Safadi and Sergeant Yassir al-Yatim as they were leaving their home in Shajarah to go to work in Dar'a.

49. At 0815 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Eng. Taysir Surur in Busra al-Sham. The group opened random fire, wounding one person.

50. At 0915 hours, an armed terrorist abducted and killed Ayham al-Fawaris. His body was found in Tafas.

51. At 1035 hours, an armed terrorist group threw a grenade at the home of policeman Abdulnasser Ibrahim, wounding his daughter.

52. At 1730 hours, an armed terrorist group set up roadblocks in the town of Da'il and opened fire on law enforcement personnel when they attempted to clear the roads. Two law enforcement personnel were wounded.

53. At 1815 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted conscript Faris al-Hassan as he was on his way to his father's house in Sabil, Dar'a.

54. At 1930 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Corniche Street, Busra al-Sham, wounding two.

Suwayda' governorate

55. At 2115 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group seized vehicle registration No. 374180 from Ihsan al-Maluh.

Homs governorate

56. At 2330 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Homs, killing Staff Sergeant Ibrahim al-As'ad.

57. At 0200 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Qarabis, killing conscript Sumer Wizzah and wounding six, including a lieutenant.

58. At 0500 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the Sultaniyah district, wounding one.

59. At 0600 hours, armed terrorist groups opened fire on and launched rocket-propelled grenades at law enforcement personnel in Qusur, Cairo Street, the Bayyadah district, Bab al-Siba', Wadi al-Sayih, Rastan, Qusayr and Talkalakh.

60. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and launched rocket-propelled grenades at law enforcement personnel in Rastan, killing conscript Amjad Jumard.

61. At 0930 hours, an armed terrorist group held up and killed a citizen and his wife between Talbisah and Rastan on the Damascus-Aleppo highway.

62. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Qusayr, killing conscript Umar Rihawi and wounding two others.

63. At 1715 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a bus, registration No. 840156, belonging to the Siraj Company, between the towns of Talbisah and Rastan, wounding four people.

64. At 1800 hours, armed terrorist groups opened sporadic fire on law enforcement personnel in Bab Tadmur, Bab al-Siba', Wadi al-Sayih and Talkalakh.

65. At 1800 hours, armed terrorist groups opened sporadic fire on law enforcement personnel in Jurat al-Shayyah, Karm Shamsham, Qarabis and Sultaniyah, killing 1 and wounding 15.

Hama governorate

66. At 2000 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on police headquarters from the rear.

67. At 2000 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement checkpoints near the General Organization for Fodder in Nasih 'Alwani.

68. At 2045 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group planted two explosive devices beside an electricity box near Sihr pharmacy on Araba'in Street; the devices were defused by military engineers.

69. At 0530 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement checkpoints near the swimming pool in the area south of the stadium.

70. At 0730 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel near Salmiyah bridge, wounding one.

71. At 0857 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device near the Sirjawi mosque in the Jarajimah district and planted four other devices; these were defused by military engineers.

72. At 0915 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement checkpoints in Ma'an.

73. At 1030 hours, an armed terrorist group assaulted citizens in the village of Jajiyah and opened fire on law enforcement checkpoints in the district, wounding two persons.

74. At 1045 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device in Murabit Street, in the east of Suq al-Tawil.

75. At 1245 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device near the Arzah turn-off, west of the Mahradah roundabout, as a law enforcement forces vehicle carrying rations was passing. One member of the law enforcement forces was wounded.

76. At 1245 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement patrol at the Qassarin turn-off on the Salmiyah-Hama road, damaging the vehicle.

77. At 1800 hours, an armed terrorist group carried out an armed attack on the village of Qasr Abu Samrah in the subdistrict of Suran, killing Nasr al-Ajouz.

Aleppo governorate

78. At 2300 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and launched rocket-propelled grenades at Minakh airport.

79. At 0330 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Darat 'Izza.

80. At 0415 hours, an armed terrorist group planted two explosive devices in the Karm al-Jabal neighbourhood; the devices were defused by military engineers.

81. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a Government factory in Aleppo, wounding a guard.

82. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the district administration building in the city of Jarabulus, wounding four personnel, including a captain.

83. At 1515 hours, an armed terrorist group attempted to seize a water tanker on the Aleppo ring road.

84. At 1800 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel northeast of I'zaz, near the Salamah border post, wounding a lieutenant colonel.

Idlib governorate

85. At 2015 hours on 15 July 2012, a suicide bomber blew himself up in a booby-trapped truck at a law enforcement checkpoint on the Kafr Takharim-Salqin-Maqla' road, killing Sergeant Ahmad al-Ibrahim, Sergeant Isa al-Ibrahim and conscripts Khalil Sayyido and Zuhayr al-Harastani; five others were wounded.

86. At 2200 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the town of Rami, in Jabal al-Zawiyah, wounding four, including an officer.

87. At 2300 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Idlib, killing Captain Muhammad Abdulkarim.

88. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on border guard personnel in Hayr Jamus, Salqin, killing Sergeant Amjad Harba and conscripts Muhammad al-Dayrani and Amir al-Uthman; 10 others were wounded.

89. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on border guard personnel on the Darkush-Jisr al-Shughur road, wounding one.

90. At 0920 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Kansufreh, Jabal al-Zawiyah.

91. At 1330 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on border guard personnel in the district of 'Azmarin, wounding one.

92. At 1500 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel at the village of Taldahab on the Jisr al-Shughur-Ya'qubiyah road.

93. At 1415 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the centre of Ahsim, in Jabal al-Zawiyah, wounding one.

94. At 1445 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device as a law enforcement patrol was passing on the Mastumah-Idlib road, wounding three personnel.

95. At 1650 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel on the Rami-Balsun road (in Jabal al-Zawiyah), wounding an officer and one other.

Dayr al-Zawr governorate

96. At 2300 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the city of Dayr al-Zawr, killing Warrant Officer Nidal al-Yasin and Sergeant Ahmad al-Hussein and wounding six personnel.

97. At 2300 hours on 15 July 2012, an armed terrorist group broke into the Dayr al-Zawr branch of the Military Housing Establishment and stole a skip, a tractor and electric cables.

Hasakah governorate

98. At 0330 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement patrols in Shadadi.

99. At 1115 hours, an armed terrorist stole a white Mazda, registration No. 986245, in Shadadi.

100. Armed terrorists mounted an attack on the border guard post in Tulyamin, killing three conscripts.

101. Armed terrorists mounted an attack on oil wells in Kam Ghawaneh, meeting resistance from border guard forces, who sustained no casualties.

102. At 1730 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the highways centre and civil defence centre in Shadadi. Two personnel were abducted and a health vehicle was stolen.

Number of attacks and violations committed by armed terrorist groups on 16 July 2012

1		2		3		4		5			6		7
Killed		*Wounded*		*Abducted*		*Firing of weapons and attacks against*		*Explosive devices*			*Attempted infiltration by armed persons and smuggling of weapons*		
Civilians	*Law enforcement officers*	*Civilians*	*Law enforcement officers*	*Civilians*	*Law enforcement officers*	*Civilians*	*Law enforcement officers*	*Exploded*	*Defused*	*Exploded in manufacturing*	*Infiltration*	*Smuggling*	*Unidentified bodies discovered*
6	21	12	80	2	5	9	57	6	17	–	–	–	4

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Security Council

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Identical letters dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, and following my letters dated 16-20 and 23-25 April, 7, 11, 14-16, 18, 21, 24, 29 and 31 May, 1, 4, 6, 7, 11, 19, 20, 25, 27 and 28 June, 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 and 24 July, I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed list of violations of cessation of violence that were committed by armed groups in Syria on 17 July 2012 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-45048 (E) 100812 130812

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Tuesday, 17 July 2012

Rif Dimashq governorate

1. At 1430 hours on 16 July 2012, approximately 60 armed terrorists carrying military rifles and rocket-propelled grenades mounted an attack on the Darayya district administration building and police station. They opened fire and threw hand grenades onto the roof of the building, damaging it and the police station but no personnel were hurt.

2. At 1840 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group, estimated to number 150 terrorists carrying military rifles and rocket-propelled grenades, mounted an attack on the Husayniyah police station in several vehicles of unknown type and registration number. They smashed up two vehicles and set fire to a third. Entering the station, they stole 13 rifles and a gas gun, set fire to the contents of the station and abducted eight personnel. They blocked all roads leading to Sabinah and several areas in Babila, Yalda and Hujayrah with tyres and electricity poles.

3. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group shot and wounded Brigadier Adib al-Said and his wife in the Qadsiya district.

4. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, armed terrorists attacked law enforcement forces in Martyrs' Square, Duma; there were no casualties.

5. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, armed terrorists mounted an attack on the public roads centre in Nabk, meeting resistance from personnel.

6. On 16 July 2012, the body of a policeman, Shadi Layla, was found in Saburah.

7. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists, estimated to number around 50 persons, were observed to have deployed in Hajariyah.

8. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists near Yabrud bridge targeted military vehicles heading towards Homs governorate but no casualties were sustained. When patrols arrived, the terrorists fled in an unknown direction, leaving behind a Kia Cerato without plates.

9. On 16 July 2012, an unidentified body was found in the village of Hazzah, shot in the head.

10. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists opened fire at night on the district administration building from the Halalah and Ghalayini gardens.

11. On 16 July 2012, an explosive device was detonated near the Rahmah gas station on the Homs highway; the target was military machinery, which sustained slight damage. Military engineers defused two explosive devices and detonated two others.

12. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists scattered leaflets calling upon the inhabitants of Duma to leave the city, in order to terrorize them.

13. On 16 July 2012, three unidentified bodies were found in the city of Duma, west of the highway.

14. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists were observed to have deployed in the town of Yalda. They distributed leaflets in Babila, calling upon the inhabitants to leave their homes at night, in order to terrorize people. The 'Adiliyah road was closed after Najha and the terrorists deployed in Theabiyah. The roads were blocked and tyres set on fire in Bayt Saham, opposite the municipality.

15. On 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group, estimated to number 50 persons, mounted an attack on the Sabinah police station, throwing hand grenades and firing from all directions. Police personnel returned fire. A terrorist group broke into the station and burned it down; three vehicles were also burned. As a result, two policemen sustained slight injuries.

16. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists in the town of Hajar al-Aswad opened fire near the Rahman mosque. They broke into the mosque and all night exclaimed "God is great" and called people to jihad.

17. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists seized two vehicles, a Sham bearing registration No. 666403/Damascus, belonging to the Department of State Litigation and a Jili, registration No. 758657/Damascus.

18. On 16 July 2012, the body of an unidentified soldier was found near the Duqqi gas station in the town of 'Ayn Tarma; it was taken to the Tishrin military hospital.

19. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists seized a Daewoo, registration No. 034778/ Damascus, belonging to the Arab Union Contracting Company.

20. On 16 July 2012, Mutazz Izz al-Din Nasser, aged 30, was shot in the head and killed by an armed terrorist in the town of Kafr Batna.

21. On 16 July 2012, the following were brought to the Fatih hospital in Kafr Batna: Umar Hijazi, 25, shot in the chest; Ghassan Ahmad Khalouf, 44, with multiple bruising on his body; and Yousef Yaqoub from Daghestan, a student of Islamic law living in the Daf al-Shawk neighbourhood, shot in the chest.

22. On 16 July 2012, armed terrorists attempted to reach the highway near Yabrud bridge to target drivers on the highway and attack law enforcement personnel. They met resistance from law enforcement personnel, who suffered no casualties.

23. On 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a police patrol heading towards the Jaramana station, on the 'Abbasiyin road near the Qabun interchange. A policeman, Wisam Marouf, was shot in the foot and taken to 'Abbasiyin hospital.

24. At 0610 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device beside a bus carrying law enforcement personnel on leave opposite the Rahmah gas station, wounding five personnel, including a major. Three other explosive devices in the same location were defused.

25. At 0730 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Colonel Muhammad Nur al-Din al-Dibs in the Tall Manin district, while on his way to work.

26. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted conscripts Shiyar Shakir and Mustafa Ibrahim in the Marj al-Sultan neighbourhood.

27. At 1100 hours, armed terrorist groups opened fire on law enforcement patrols in Mu'addamiyah, wounding six personnel, including a captain and a lieutenant.

28. At 1200 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on a military barracks in Rif Dimashq, stealing six rifles and a machine gun.

29. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Harasta, killing conscript Mahmoud Shwaykhah.

30. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in 'Ayn Tarma, killing Warrant Officer Bassam Sulayman.

31. In the city of Duma, armed terrorists targeted a Kia Cerato with three unidentified persons inside, all of whom were killed.

32. In the city of Harasta, an armed terrorist group attacked the guards at the police hospital, none of whom was hurt. The sixth floor of the hospital was hit by a number of bullets.

33. In the city of Qadsiya, an armed terrorist group opened fire from Hama on Qadsiya and Jabal al-Ward. There were no casualties.

34. Armed terrorists opened fire in the Sayyidah Zaynab neighbourhood, held up traffic and called for jihad in the town of Hujayrah.

Damascus governorate

35. At 0600 hours on 16 July 2012, a large number of armed terrorists were observed to have deployed in the Maydan neighbourhood, in the vicinity of the hall. They set up roadblocks, checked passers-by and seized vehicles. They abducted Major Hassan Nasr, Warrant Officer Muhammad Yasin and policemen Mustafa al-Mushayhid, Hussan Haso and Faris Nasr. A skirmish with them resulted in the death of Brigadier Isa Duba and Sergeant Fadi Ali Younis and the wounding of Captain Usama Balul, Lieutenant Luayy Isa and policemen Mazin Gharib Shaaban, Manf Ismander, Said Fatir Khidr and Abdullah Muhammad Ibrahim. Furthermore, armed terrorists were observed to have deployed in the districts of Tadamun, Yarmuk and Nahr Eisheh, as well as the district of Assali, part of the Qadam subdivision.

36. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the Tadamun district, wounding two personnel and damaging two vehicles.

37. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group launched mortars at and opened fire on a law enforcement forces position in Qabun, wounding two personnel and setting fire to a vehicle.

38. At 0800 hours, an armed terrorist group launched mortars at and opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Qabun, killing Sergeant Hassan Alloush and wounding six personnel.

39. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the law enforcement position at the Pullman station in Qabun.

40. At 1130 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the Damascus headquarters of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and the Russian Embassy in the Mazra'ah district.

41. At 1230 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a bus, registration No. 401167, belonging to the law enforcement forces in Qabun, wounding the driver.

42. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device near the Ibrahim al-Khalil mosque in the residential area of Barzah.

Dar'a governorate

43. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted Hafez Hamad and Sabtan Hamad in the Lajat district.

44. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel near the guidance unit and Hamidah al-Tahir in central Dar'a.

45. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the cultural centre in the city of Tafas, looting contents valued at 800,000 Syrian pounds.

46. At 2200 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint on the Busra al-Sham-Bakka road, wounding one of the personnel.

47. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group seized a truck, registration No. 189425, from in front of the university in Dar'a.

48. At 0110 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint near the roundabout in the town of Kanakir and threw a noise bomb into the street behind the gas station beside the Umari mosque.

49. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group blocked the highway near the conserves factory in Muzayrib and checked vehicles, looking for police and law enforcement personnel.

50. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Adnan al-Samad, Ahmad al-Salim, Yasir al-Salim and Ziyad al-Matar in Busra al-Sham.

51. At 1200 hours, an armed terrorist group broke into Muzayrib research centre and stole a tractor, an agricultural trailer and some other equipment.

52. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group broke into Yadudah research centre and stole the furniture.

53. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group seized the vehicle of Yasir Ataya on the Damascus-Dar'a road at Khirbat Ghazalah.

Suwayda' governorate

54. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on a law enforcement checkpoint in the village of Tamara, abducting four personnel and seizing eight automatic rifles.

55. At 1515 hours, an armed terrorist group threw a grenade at a military barracks, wounding one person.

Homs governorate

56. At 2200 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Qusayr, wounding two.

57. At 2230 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and launched rocket-propelled grenades at law enforcement personnel in Cairo Street and Karm Shamsham, wounding five.

58. At 0500 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel with a variety of weapons.

59. At 0600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Karm Shamsham, Qarabis and Jurat al-Shayyah, wounding 21, including a lieutenant.

60. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Cairo Street, Karm Shamsham, the Bab Tadmur roundabout, Wadi al-Sayih, Sultaniyah, Rastan and Hulah.

61. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the village of Nizariyah, Qusayr.

62. At 1900 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Qarabis, Qusur, Jubb al-Jandali, the police headquarters, Wadi al-Sayih and Sultaniyah.

Hama governorate

63. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group seized the vehicle of Abdulkarim al-Warar, registration No. 351483, in the subdistrict of Hamra.

64. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted Captain Amin Tlass on the Rastan dam road, at the town of Jarjisah in the subdistrict of Harbinafsah.

65. At 2005 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and threw two grenades at law enforcement personnel in 'Alamayn Street.

66. At 2020 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the law enforcement forces checkpoint at Harsh, from the direction of the Aliliyat district.

67. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group seized a Hyundai Avante, registration No. 728312.

68. At 0100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and launched rocket-propelled grenades at the gas station in the village of Shaykh Hilal in Si'in, owned by Muhsin Ranjus.

69. At 0105 hours, an armed terrorist group detonated an explosive device in the Gharb al-Mashtal district, near the automobile offices.

70. At 0500 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire with a variety of weapons on law enforcement personnel in the Hamidiyah district, killing Chief Warrant Officer Mansour Mansour, Warrant Officer Ali Ahmad, Sergeant Sulayman Salamah, Sergeant Shadi Zaydan, Staff Sergeant Madhar Akoush and conscript Mahmoud Dou and wounding six personnel.

71. At 0500 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement checkpoints near the Hamrat turn-off and near the turn-off for the village of Izz al-Din on the Homs-Salmiyah road, wounding one of the law enforcement personnel.

72. At 0800 hours, an armed terrorist group forced shopkeepers in the industrial area to close.

73. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group shot and killed Farid Husayn and Nasr Abbas.

74. At 1345 hours, an armed terrorist group shot and wounded Chief Warrant Officer Musa Mahmoud as he was exchanging a gas cylinder in 'Asi Square.

75. At 1500 hours, an armed terrorist group held up traffic on the Kafr Zayta-Sayyad road and the Kafr Zayta-Murak road and seized seven vehicles.

76. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on and launched rocket-propelled grenades at law enforcement personnel in the Musha' al-Araba'in district, wounding four.

77. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group launched rocket-propelled grenades at a law enforcement checkpoint near the waterwheel roundabout.

78. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group seized an articulated truck, registration No. 817661, carrying lentils, together with the driver, near the Jazirah service station on the Salmiyah-Raqqah road.

Aleppo governorate

79. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on a law enforcement checkpoint near the Balirmun roundabout.

80. At 2015 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted retired Colonel Said Muhammad al-Khidr from Maskanah, belonging to the city of Manbij.

81. At 2015 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted Justice Muhammad Bakir, head of the public prosecutor's office in Hama, from in front of his house in Manbij.

82. At 2030 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire with a pump action shotgun on the funeral tent of the Abu Firas family in the Bab al-Hadid neighbourhood, wounding four people.

83. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group attacked the 'Is gas station, to the south of the village of Huwayr al-'Is, and abducted two employees, Nuri al-Ubaid and Alu al-Isa.

84. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a law enforcement checkpoint near ICARDA, wounding one of the personnel.

85. At 2130 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group set up an armed roadblock on the Aleppo-Atarib road and prevented State employees from reaching their places of work.

86. At 2145 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted Adib Sabaqah on the Abu Qalqal-Manbij road.

87. At 2200 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted Dr. Thair Naslah from in front of his clinic in the Abu Qalqal subdistrict of the city of Bab.

88. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the cereal depot at Sarabaya, in the subdistrict of Zurrah, stealing machinery, equipment, seeds, fertilizer and furniture.

89. At 2400 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the Daman subdistrict police post and opened fire on law enforcement personnel, wounding three.

90. At 0130 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the Safirah criminal police station.

91. At 0230 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the subdistrict of Rasm al-Harmal al-Imam.

92. At 0430 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the Toyota Company, situated on the Aleppo-Damascus road, opposite the 'Eidu gas station, abducting five company staff and seizing six vehicles.

93. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted two inhabitants of the village of Tall Hadya on the Tall Hadya-Bawabiyah road and seized their vehicles.

94. At 0800 hours, an armed terrorist group planted an explosive device in the village of Kusaybah in Jabal Sim'an. The device exploded, wounding two children from the Shibli family who were playing with it.

95. At 0815 hours, an armed terrorist group shot and killed Chief Warrant Officer Muhammad Khamis on his way to work at Hanano police station.

96. At 0830 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire with a variety of weapons on law enforcement personnel in I'zaz, killing 5 and wounding 21. Two armoured vehicles belonging to the law enforcement forces were destroyed.

97. At 0900 hours, an armed terrorist group held up and abducted six law enforcement personnel as they were leaving the city of Jarabulus.

98. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group seized a 14-seat minibus on the Hamdaniyah highway.

99. At 1030 hours, an armed terrorist group seized a civilian vehicle, registration No. 939322, on the Salmiyah road, abducted the driver, conscript Ayman al-Amad and seized his weapon.

100. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted conscript Ahmad al-Baro while he was shopping in the Huraytan subdistrict.

101. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire with a variety of weapons on law enforcement personnel in Jarabulus, killing conscripts Ibrahim al-Sayyid, Majid Majham, Abdulrahman Hamdi, Abdulqadir Talib and Mustafa Ibrahim and wounding 16, including a captain and a lieutenant; nine others are missing. Nine vehicles belonging to law enforcement personnel were destroyed.

102. At 1130 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Muhammad al-Khatib, head of the Atarib educational complex, from in front of his house in the town of Jinah.

103. At 1130 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Ali Matar at the turn-off to the village of Kafr Da'il on the Aleppo-Darat 'Izza road.

104. At 1200 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Chief Warrant Officer Hafez Adnan al-Hayil in 'Anadan.

105. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group broke into the headquarters of the Revolutionary Youth Union in the city of 'Afrin and burned all documents.

106. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group set up an armed roadblock on the Aleppo-'Afrin road and abducted 4 conscripts and 11 civilians.

107. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted a policeman, Muhannad al-Hamidi, in the city of Bab.

108. At 1800 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted the industrialist Ahmad Lababidi from his textile plant at Shaykh Najar in the industrial city.

109. At 1800 hours, an armed terrorist group attempted to abduct Dr. Khadijah Ali al-Shuaybi and her daughter in the Bab road neighbourhood, between the Ba'idin roundabout and Jandul roundabout. The terrorists stole the car but Dr. al-Shuaybi and her daughter were able to escape.

110. At 1830 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Salih al-Saado from in front of his house in the Tadif subdistrict of the city of Bab; his vehicle was stolen.

111. At 1920 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted police driver Bassam Ayub in the city of Bab.

Idlib governorate

112. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group abducted and killed Husayn Qanzoua in the city of Ariha.

113. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire with a variety of weapons on law enforcement personnel in Kafr Takharim, killing 1 and wounding 11 others.

114. At 2200 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Idlib, killing Sergeant Khalid al-Hashash.

115. At 2300 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group held up a passenger bus belonging to the Gulf Transport Company at Saraqib on the Masyaf-Aleppo road. Several passengers were abducted.

116. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on border guard personnel in Salqin, killing conscript Ghalib Mirjan and wounding two others.

117. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group planted two 40-60 kilogram explosive devices on the Mastumah-Idlib road and another 80-100 kilogram explosive device on the Ariha-Saraqib road, at the brick factory. The devices were defused by military engineers.

118. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel at the entrance to Badama in Jisr al-Shughur, wounding one.

Dayr al-Zawr governorate

119. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Dayr al-Zawr, killing Lieutenant Colonel Hikmat Zamatly and wounding nine others, including a lieutenant.

120. At 2200 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on in technical services centre in the Abu Khashab district, smashing equipment and ransacking the centre.

121. At 0100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on the local government building in Bukamal.

122. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on a military barracks in Dayr al-Zawr, wounding one soldier.

123. At 1130 hours, an armed terrorist group abducted Sergeant Abdullah al-Shahin and conscript Abdu al-Khalaf near the Abu Khashab turn-off near the cattle market.

Hasakah governorate

124. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group shot and killed Warrant Officer Ali Sarim in front of his house in Qahtaniyah.

125. At 2200 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Shadadi, wounding a lieutenant.

126. At 2400 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in the Shadadi district, overturning their vehicle, killing Staff Sergeant Samir al-Rayabi and wounding four personnel.

127. At 1545 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on border guard personnel in Shadadi, killing conscript Iyad Lababidi. Four personnel were abducted.

128. At 1600 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the civil defence headquarters in Shadadi, stealing five automatic rifles.

129. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group mounted an attack on the highways centre in the Shadadi district, stealing a quantity of weapons. An ambulance was stolen and the driver abducted. Police Sergeant Musa al-Jasim was abducted.

Ladhiqiyah governorate

130. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel in Haffah and the surrounding countryside, killing Sergeant Yahya al-Isa and wounding four personnel.

131. At 0700 hours, an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement personnel driving by on the Hama-Suqaylibiyah-Bayt Yashut road, overturning the vehicle and killing Sergeant Yasir Ibrahim, conscript Ahmad Husayn, Corporal Hasan Muhsin and Corporal Luayy al-Dakhil.

Syrian-Lebanese border

132. At 2000 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group opened fire from Lebanese territory on border guard personnel in Fadhiliyah.

133. At 2345 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group attempting to infiltrate from Lebanese territory into Syrian territory opened fire on border guards in the villages of Halat, Tahunah, Adlin and Nurah in the Talkalakh district.

Syrian-Jordanian border

134. At 2100 hours on 16 July 2012, an armed terrorist group attempting to infiltrate from Jordanian territory into Syrian territory opened fire on border guards in Dar'a.

Number of attacks and violations committed by armed terrorist groups on 17 July 2012

1		2		3		4		5		
Killed		*Wounded*		*Abducted*		*Firing of weapons and attacks against*		*Explosive devices*		
Civilians	*Law enforcement officers*	*Civilians*	*Law enforcement officers*	*Civilians*	*Law enforcement officers*	*Civilians*	*Law enforcement officers*	*Exploded*	*Defused*	*Exploded in manufacturing*
7	36	9	168	34	125	34	82	6	6	–

6		7
Attempted infiltration by armed persons and smuggling of weapons		
Infiltration	*Smuggling*	*Unidentified bodies discovered*
2	–	8

United Nations A/66/875–S/2012/573

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 20 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my previous letters dated 25 April and 10 May 2012 (A/66/783-S/2012/271 and A/66/798-S/2012/313), I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 18 July 2012 regarding the illegal "presidential elections" conducted on 19 July 2012 in the occupied Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno-Karabakh) region of the Republic of Azerbaijan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 39, 67 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-44145 (E) 300712

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Annex to the letter dated 20 July 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan

According to the reports circulated by the mass media outlets of the Republic of Armenia, so-called "presidential elections" are being arranged to take place in the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 19 July 2012.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan reiterates in this regard that the Republic of Armenia, having occupied the Azerbaijani territories and conducted ethnic cleansing against the local Azerbaijani population, has established illegal authorities in the occupied territories. The so-called "elections" are organized in order to camouflage the policy of Armenia aimed at annexation of the occupied territories and to promote the results of the continued occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

Such action, in the absence of the original Azerbaijani population of the Nagorno-Karabakh region and without the necessary authorization of respective structures of the Republic of Azerbaijan, gravely violates the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the norms and principles of international law, and, therefore, shall have no legal effect whatsoever.

Holding legitimate elections will be possible after the withdrawal of the Armenian occupying forces, normalization of life in the region, return of the expelled Azerbaijani population and creation of the necessary conditions for restoration of the dialogue and cooperation between the Armenian and Azerbaijani communities of the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The Republic of Azerbaijan calls upon the Armenian side, instead of its destructive illegal steps which do not have any prospects, to withdraw its armed forces from the Azerbaijani territories, thus opening prospects for sustainable peace, security and development of the entire region.

Baku, 18 July 2012

United Nations S/2012/574

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 24 July 2012 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the open debate of the Security Council, which will be held on Wednesday, 25 July 2012, regarding the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

12-43891 (E) 250712

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/575

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 July 2012

Original: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Somalia, and concerning Eritrea, in particular resolutions 733 (1992), which established an embargo on all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia (hereafter referred to as the "Somalia arms embargo"), and resolution 2036 (2012),

Taking note of the final reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2012/544 and S/2012/545) dated 27 June 2012 submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 (m) of resolution 2002 (2011) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea respectively,

Urging the Somali Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) and all Roadmap signatories to redouble their efforts to fully implement the Roadmap with the support of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and the international community, and *reiterating* that the Transition will not be extended beyond 20 August 2012, in keeping with the Transitional Federal Charter, Djibouti Agreement, Kampala Accord, and subsequent consultative meetings,

Expressing concern at the continued missing of deadlines in the political transition, and noting the primary importance of the transition process, *reaffirming* the importance of preventing further obstacles to the transition process,

Condemning flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia and Eritrea in violation of the Somalia arms Embargo and the Eritrea arms embargo established pursuant to resolution 1907 (2009) (hereafter referred to as the "Eritrea arms embargo"), as a serious threat to peace and stability in the region,

Deploring all acts of violence, abuses and violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed against civilians, including children, in violation of applicable international law, *strongly condemning* the recruitment of child soldiers, and *strongly urging that* the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and its post-transition successors vigorously follow through with the Action Plan on recruitment and use of child soldiers, signed on 3 July 2012, and *stressing that* the perpetrators must be brought to justice,

12-43903 (E) 250712

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Recalling the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions report (S/2006/997) on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22 and 23 that discuss possible steps for clarifying methodological standards for monitoring mechanisms,

Reaffirming the need for both the Somali authorities and donors to be mutually accountable and transparent in the allocation of financial resources, by encouraging the application of international standards on fiscal transparency, including through the proposed Joint Financial Management Board, in this context *expressing concern* at the worrying reports on financial transparency,

Determining that the situation in Somalia, Eritrea's influence in Somalia, as well as the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea, continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Recalls* resolution 1844 (2008) which imposed targeted sanctions and resolution 2002 (2011) which expanded the listing criteria, and *noting* one of the listing criteria under resolution 1844 is engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threaten the Djibouti Agreement of 18 August 2008 or the political process, or threaten the TFIs and their post-transition successors, or the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) by force;

2. *Recalls* that engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Engaging in the direct or indirect export or import of charcoal from Somalia, in line with paragraphs 22 and 23 of resolution 2036 (2012);

(b) Engaging in any non-local commerce via Al-Shabaab controlled ports, which constitutes financial support for a designated entity;

(c) Misappropriating financial resources which undermines the Transitional Federal Institutions' and their post-transition successors' ability to fulfil their obligations in delivering services within the framework of the Djibouti Agreement;

3. *Considers* that such acts may also include, but are not limited to, engaging in or providing support for acts which obstruct or undermine the transition process in Somalia;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group to set up a Joint Financial Management Board to improve financial management, transparency and accountability of Somalia's public resources, *reiterates* its call for the end of the misappropriation of financial funds and for full cooperation in the rapid setting up and effective operation of the Joint Financial Management Board, and *notes* the importance of capacity-building of the relevant Somali institutions;

5. *Underscores* the importance of humanitarian aid operations, *condemns* any politicization of humanitarian assistance, or misuse or misappropriation, and *calls upon* Member States and the United Nations to take all feasible steps to mitigate these aforementioned practices in Somalia;

6. *Demands* that all parties ensure full, safe and unhindered access for the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance across Somalia, in accordance with humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, humanity and independence, *underlines* its concern at the humanitarian situation in Somalia, *urges* all parties and armed groups to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and supplies, and *expresses its readiness* to apply targeted sanctions against individuals and entities if they meet the listing criteria set out in resolutions 1844 (2008) and 2002 (2011);

7. *Decides* that for a period of twelve months from the date of this resolution, and without prejudice to humanitarian assistance programmes conducted elsewhere, the obligations imposed on Member States in paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) shall not apply to the payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources necessary to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance in Somalia, by the United Nations, its specialized agencies or programmes, humanitarian organizations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly that provide humanitarian assistance, and their implementing partners including bilaterally or multilaterally funded NGOs participating in the United Nations Consolidated Appeal for Somalia;

8. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to the Security Council by 20 November 2012 and again by 20 July 2013 on the implementation of paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 above and on any impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Somalia, and *requests* relevant United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations having observer status with the United Nations General Assembly and their implementing partners that provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia to increase their cooperation and willingness to share information with the United Nations Humanitarian Aid Coordinator for Somalia in the preparation of such report and in the interests of increasing transparency and accountability by providing information relevant to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 above;

9. *Requests* enhanced cooperation, coordination and information sharing between the Monitoring Group and the humanitarian organizations operating in Somalia and neighbouring countries;

10. *Decides* that measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) and further elaborated upon by paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1425 (2002) shall not apply to supplies of weapons and military equipment, or the provision of assistance, solely for the support of or use by the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, as approved in advance by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992);

11. *Decides* that the Eritrea arms embargo imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 1907 (2009) shall not apply to protective clothing including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Eritrea by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only;

12. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 1907 (2009) shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, as approved in advance by the Committee;

13. *Decides* to extend until 25 August 2013 the mandate of the Monitoring Group referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 1558 (2004), extended by subsequent

resolutions including by resolutions 2002 (2011), 2023 (2011) and 2036 (2012), *expresses* its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding the further extension no later than 25 July 2013 and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Monitoring Group for a period of thirteen months from the date of this resolution, drawing, as appropriate, on the expertise of the members of the Monitoring Group established pursuant to previous resolutions, including resolution 2002 (2011), and consistent with resolution 1907 (2009), resolution 2023 (2011) and resolution 2036 (2012), this mandate being as follows:

(a) To assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures imposed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of 1844 (2008), including by reporting any information on violations; to include in its reports to the Committee any information relevant to the potential designation of the individuals and entities described in paragraph 1 above;

(b) To assist the Committee in compiling narrative summaries, referred to in paragraph 14 of resolution 1844 (2008), of individuals and entities designated pursuant to paragraph 1 above;

(c) To investigate any seaport operations in Somalia that may generate revenue for Al-Shabaab, an entity designated by the Committee for meeting the listing criteria in resolution 1844 (2008);

(d) To continue the tasks outlined in paragraphs 3 (a) to (c) of resolution 1587 (2005), paragraphs 23 (a) to (c) of resolution 1844 (2008), and paragraphs 19 (a) to (d) of resolution 1907 (2009);

(e) To investigate, in coordination with relevant international agencies, all activities, including in the financial, maritime and other sectors, which generate revenues used to commit violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(f) To investigate any means of transport, routes, seaports, airports and other facilities used in connection with violations of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes;

(g) To continue refining and updating information on the draft list of those individuals and entities that engage in acts described in paragraph 1 above, inside and outside Somalia, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(h) To compile a draft list of those individuals and entities that engage in acts described in paragraphs 15 (a)-(e) of resolution 1907 (2009), inside and outside Eritrea, and their active supporters, for possible future measures by the Council, and to present such information to the Committee as and when the Committee deems appropriate;

(i) To continue making recommendations based on its investigations, on the previous reports of the Panel of Experts (S/2003/223 and S/2003/1035) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1425 (2002) and 1474 (2003), and on the previous reports of the Monitoring Group (S/2004/604, S/2005/153, S/2005/625, S/2006/229, S/2006/913, S/2007/436, S/2008/274, S/2008/769, S/2010/91 and S/2011/433) appointed pursuant to resolutions 1519 (2003), 1558 (2004), 1587 (2005), 1630

(2005), 1676 (2006), 1724 (2006), 1766 (2007), 1812 (2008), 1853 (2008), 1916 (2010) and 2002 (2011);

(j) To work closely with the Committee on specific recommendations for additional measures to improve overall compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, as well as the measures imposed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008), and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009) concerning Eritrea;

(k) To assist in identifying areas where the capacities of States in the region can be strengthened to facilitate the implementation of the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, as well as the measures imposed in paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008), and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009) concerning Eritrea;

(l) To provide to the Council, through the Committee, a midterm briefing within six months of its establishment, and to submit progress reports to the Committee on a monthly basis;

(m) To submit, for the Security Council's consideration, through the Committee, two final reports, one focusing on Somalia, the other on Eritrea, covering all the tasks set out above, no later than thirty days prior to the termination of the Monitoring Group's mandate;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Monitoring Group;

15. *Requests* the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group and recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of and compliance with the Somalia and Eritrea arms embargoes, the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia, as well as implementation of the targeted measures imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of resolution 1844 (2008) and paragraphs 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of resolution 1907 (2009) taking into account paragraph 1 above, in response to continuing violations;

16. *Urges* all parties and all States, including Eritrea, other States in the region, and the Transitional Federal Government, and its post-transition successor, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, to ensure cooperation with the Monitoring Group, and ensure the safety of the members of the Monitoring Group, and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites the Monitoring Group deems relevant to the execution of its mandate;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S 2012/576

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 13 July 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit two letters dated 25 June and 6 July 2012 (see annexes) from Mr. Jean Ping, Chairperson of the African Union Commission. In the letter dated 25 June 2012, the African Union requested the United Nations to consider reconfiguring the authorized number and type of helicopters to be supported through the United Nations logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as authorized by Security Council resolution 2036 (2012). In its follow-up letter dated 6 July 2012, the African Union further requested the Security Council to authorize flexibility in the mix of helicopters in support of AMISOM operations, within the overall ceiling of 12 helicopters.

The request is in line with the requirements presented in the Strategic Concept for future operations of AMISOM and reflects its current operational priorities. Furthermore, greater flexibility would allow for maximizing the effectiveness of AMISOM through the timely adjustment of the configuration of its air assets based on operational needs.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

12-43749 (E) 250712

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Annex I

Letter dated 25 June 2012 from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the strategic Concept paper and Concept of Operations for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) both underlined the urgent need for air assets as force enablers to support the expanded military operations in all sectors of the AMISOM area of operations. A total of 14 rotary and fixed-wing aircraft were considered appropriate to support the military operations. It was envisaged that the air assets would be based in Sectors 1 and 2, while providing multi-sectoral support. The breakdown was as shown below:

Sector 1		*Sector 2*	
Attack helicopters	3	Attack helicopters	4
Utility helicopters	2	Utility helicopters	2
Fixed-wing	2	Fixed-wing	1

Security Council resolution 2036 (2012), however, authorized an aviation component of up to a maximum of nine utility helicopters and three attack helicopters. It is observed that the numbers authorized for attack helicopters would impose limitations on AMISOM operations which would require concurrent air support to all Sectors. AMISOM would require at least a se. of three attack helicopters in Sectors 1 and 2 to provide adequate support to AMISOM troops. This is owing to technical operational reasons which require that attack helicopters operate in pairs, with one attack helicopter on standby, to be able to conduct 24/7 day and night operations.

It should be recalled that the lack of air support during the recent AMISOM offensive to open the Afgoye corridor presented serious constraints to both the conduct of the operation and logistics support, particularly in regard to medical evacuation.

In view of the above observations, the reconfiguration of the number and type of helicopters authorized should be considered such that AMISOM would be able to deploy six attack and six utility helicopters. This change will not alter the total authorized number while at the same time will provide more enabling effect as envisaged in the Strategic Concept.

It is confirmed that Kenya has already deployed and Uganda is ready to deploy the following types of helicopters:

Kenya	*Uganda*
3 Z9 attack helicopters	3 MI-24 attack helicopters
1 MI-17 utility helicopter	2 MI-17 utility helicopters
1 Puma utility helicopter	

It is worthy to note that this concern was raised in my last report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) (S/2012/468). I would appreciate your consideration of this request taking note of the urgent operational requirements for the helicopters.

(*Signed*) Jean **Ping**

Annex II

Letter dated 6 July 2012 from the Chairperson of the African Union Commission addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, further to my letter dated 25 June 2012 concerning the mix of rotary-wing capabilities authorized by Security Council resolution 2036 (2012), and as mentioned in my progress report to the Security Council dated 1 June 2012, AMISOM needs to urgently deploy and have the ability to task up to three attack rotary-wing aircraft in support of current operational requirements.

It should be noted that the lack of air assets is impacting on the operational tempo, which has now slowed down while awaiting the deployment of essential attack and utility helicopters in support of operations in Sectors 1, 2 and 3, specifically in Merka, Kismayo and Baidoa.

It is further noted that AMISOM is planning to conduct these operations concurrently in order to take advantage of the ongoing offensive in multiple fronts. Inability to deploy air assets in support of these concurrent operations due to restrictions imposed by Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) on the configuration of the attack and utility helicopters will seriously undermine the success of the operations. Furthermore, air operations imperatives require that attack helicopters only fly in PAIRS to ensure mutual support, with a minimum of one helicopter on standby, and hence the requirement for a minimum of three airframes assigned to either sector, as tasked by the AMISOM Force headquarters at any given time. This requirement was indicated in my letter dated 25 June 2012.

Initial discussions with the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA) have indicated that it would welcome this flexibility and that the logistics support package is able to support any mix of 12 helicopters, depending on the tasking of the Force headquarters.

As such, I request that the Security Council endorse flexibility in the mix of helicopters in support of AMISOM operations, and I would be grateful if this letter could be forwarded as a matter of urgency to the Security Council for its consideration.

Meanwhile, due to the operational exigencies, it is my immediate intent to deploy three Ugandan MI-24 attack and two MI-17 utility helicopters to Mogadishu to support the offensive in Sector 1, and at the same time make available the three Kenyan Z9 attack helicopters and two utility helicopters, one Puma and one MI-17, in support of ongoing operations in Sector 2. These assets will be also available for tasking in support of operations in other Sectors. In an effort to remain within the intent of Security Council resolution 2036 (2012), I want to assure you that only three attack helicopters will be tasked at any one time and thus flying hours will be maintained within UNSOA support package limits.

(*Signed*) Jean **Ping**

United Nations S/2012/577

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 24 July 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 July 2012 (S/2012/576), in which you conveyed the request of the African Union that the United Nations consider reconfiguring the type of helicopters to be supported through the United Nations logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as authorized by Security Council resolution 2036 (2012), and the further African Union request that the Security Council authorize flexibility in the mix of helicopters supporting AMISOM, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

I have the honour to confirm that the Council approves of this arrangement, which shall be within the overall ceiling of 12 helicopters, as contained in the annex to Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) and within the current authorized budget.

(*Signed*) Néstor **Osorio**
President of the Security Council

12-43774 (E) 240712

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